

In the region north of Mexico, to which this article is confined, the Indians are no longer war-like nor to any extent resistant of the white man's methods for their civilization. The United States assumes that health, education, and industry are essential to the Indian's self-support and citizenship. Accordingly, the settled policy is to hasten his advancement in these acquirements and meanwhile to protect his personal and property rights. Under the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs there are provided in the States health supervisors, school and agency physicians, field matrons, nurses, and traveling dentists whose duties definitely pertain to the physical welfare of the Indians, and hospitalization is widely maintained against all forms of disease, but with special reference to the care of infants, and the treatment of tuberculosis and trachoma.

For education, the Government conducts 184 day schools, 61 reservation and 29 non-reservation boarding schools with an attendance of over 25,000 pupils, and has recently introduced a course of study which combines academic and industrial training well adapted to Indian needs and temperament. The aim is to prepare girls to become good housewives and mothers in their home communities, and to fit boys for practical farming, or to give them such elementary knowledge and practice in mechanics as will lead to skilled workmanship. At seven of the larger schools vocational training extends through the tenth grade and at one of them is provided a thorough commercial course. In 1920, these advanced schools enrolled 5,300 students and their graduates readily find remunerative employment in agriculture, the trades, and business pursuits. In all Federal schools prominence is given to hygiene, to moral conduct, to religious culture through privileges extended equally to all Christian denominations, and to the practice of thrift. State public schools are now accessible to and enroll more than 30,000 Indian children. Over 5,000 are cared for in mission and private schools.

To promote reservation industries there are maintained 8 demonstration and 4 experimentation farms, and several hundred farmers, stockmen, and assistants are employed who live near Indian communities for purposes of practical oversight and instruction in modern methods of agriculture, and the upbreeding and handling of live stock. In recent years loans have been made to energetic Indians from tribal or Government funds as initial capital for beginning their self-support, and have generally been successful. Special attention has been given to the reclamation of arid and semi-arid Indian lands resulting thus far in the irrigation of about 350,000 acres with nearly 1,000,000 acres more under project, the annual increase in crop values being nearly equal to all previous cost of such development. Tribal herds of sheep and cattle have been maintained on a number of reservations with financial profit, but chiefly to encourage individual ownership and enterprise in live stock.

The affairs of the Alaskan natives are supervised by the United States Bureau of Education. Sixty-seven schools are conducted with a field force of 6 superintendents, 9 physicians, 13 nurses, and 133 teachers. Five hospitals are maintained and native girls are taught nursing. The work is carried on in 67 villages scattered along the coast and on the great rivers. Imperfect transportation and climatic conditions render the service very difficult much of the time, but the progress is substantial and encouraging.

Despite the heavy mortality from influenza the population has slowly increased to 25,508. The Alaskans are a quiet, peaceful people who have welcomed the approach of civilization. The teacher's guidance is willingly accepted and the school becomes the center of community affairs.

In 1911, was begun in southeastern Alaska the policy of encouraging cooperative enterprises, financed by native capital and conducted by the natives themselves, under the supervision of the teacher of the local United States public school. Such enterprises are now in successful operation in 9 villages in widely separated regions. In northwestern Alaska the reindeer industry is the basic industry, introduced to furnish a vocation that will guarantee food, clothing, and transportation. The teacher directs the reindeer development and the Alaskan Eskimo youth is thereby practically aided in becoming an independent, responsible citizen.

Under the policies outlined, the North American Indians have made unusual progress during the last decade. Their population at its close is greater than at any time in the preceding half-century. They depend less upon "medicine men" and more upon medical science and sanitation. As compared with earlier periods, they are giving more attention to permanent homes; are less nomadic and superstitious. Their women are better housekeepers, and infant mortality is decreasing. The day of paint and feathers and blanket garb is passing. Nearly two-thirds of their number wear citizen clothing. The younger school-trained element is creating a new leadership manifested in changing habits, customs, industrial pursuits, and social life. Marriage by tribal custom is giving way to legal rites, and crime is diminishing.

Approximately three-fourths of the Indian children of proper age and health are enrolled in some school, Federal, State, or mission. There has been a steady increase in the number of Indians who speak English as well as those who read and write this language, and a friendly Indian sentiment towards the schools generally prevails.

Substantial advancement is noticeable in agricultural operations, and stock raising, the use of modern machinery and methods, in the large gains to individual funds, and increasing citizenship through the acquirement of fee title to lands as well as in the lively interest the Indians now show in exhibits of all their industrial products at fairs in competition with one another and with the whites.

The acceptance by the Indians of American principles of Government and civilization was in some striking sense disclosed by the World War. In the United States, the number of Indians in military service was more than 10,000, three-fourths of whom were by enlistment. In Canada the number exceeded 4,000, all of whom entered voluntarily, as they were specially exempted from the operation of the Military Service Act. The percentage of Indian male population of military age in the war was probably equal to that of the whites thus engaged and their proportion of volunteers even greater. They were mingled almost entirely with white organizations and were highly commended by their officers for their intelligence, courage, discipline, and efficiency. The Indians ineligible for war duty were equally patriotic. They were active in Red Cross and other relief work, and responded to emergency demands for all productive labor. In the United States they subscribed \$25,000,000 for Liberty Bonds, and purchased upwards of \$2,000,000 in War Savings Stamps.

COMPARATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES,

EXCLUSIVE OF ALASKA.

<u>POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.</u>	<u>1911.</u>	<u>1920.</u>
Population.	322,715	336,337
Indians who received allotments of land,	164,215	175,433
Indians who received patent in fee to their land,	76,033	119,800
Indians who received trust patents to land,	88,182	55,633
Indian citizens of the United States,	179,830	184,968

<u>EDUCATIONAL AND VITAL CONDITIONS.</u>	<u>1911.</u>	<u>1920.</u>
Indian children eligible for school attendance,	63,411	82,856
Indian children in Government schools,	23,647	25,396
Indian children in public schools (State),	11,000	30,858
Indian children in mission and private schools,	4,750	5,546
Total Indian children in all schools,	39,397	61,800
Capacity of all schools,	43,015	62,298
Indians who could speak English,	121,431	173,193
Indians who could read and write English,	79,843	126,331
Church-going Indians,	104,529	146,176
Missionary workers among the Indians,	472	627
Hospitals and sanatoria maintained,	50	85
Capacity of hospitals and sanatoria,	1,268	2,190
Indian patients treated,	8,408	16,954
Indians given medical examination,	42,645	67,053
Indians wearing citizens clothing,	238,410	296,841
Indian families living in permanent homes,	46,379	64,195
Indians arrested for drunkenness,	2,057	568
Deputies employed for liquor suppression,	154	42
Indian marriages by tribal custom,	606	237
Indian marriages by legal procedure,	1,117	1,636

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES. 1911. 1920.

Indians engaged in farming,	24,489	49,962
Number of acres cultivated,	383,025	890,700
Value of crops raised,	\$1,951,752	\$11,927,366
Irrigated acreage cultivated,	454,485	607,044
Number of Indians benefited by irrigation,	27,145	37,030
Value of crops on irrigated Indian lands,	\$3,008,338	\$15,773,349
Value of home buildings, furniture, and farm implements,	\$10,029,184	\$30,657,763
Individual Indian funds in bank,	\$10,735,723	\$38,035,476
Value of live stock sold,	\$ 900,000	\$4,080,375
Value of all Indian live stock,	\$19,471,209	\$35,158,731
Value of timber cut,	\$1,398,166	\$2,060,559
Income from land sales and individual leases,	\$8,402,669	\$11,686,726
Indians engaged in native industries,	21,235	26,949
Indians employed by private parties,	3,204	13,079
Indians employed by Indian Service (regular and irregular),	8,577	12,244
Value of products from native industries,	\$847,456	\$1,869,907
Earnings from private parties,	\$591,672	\$2,654,008
Earnings from Indians Service,	\$1,269,958	\$1,586,141
Income from minerals, chiefly oil, gas, and coal,	\$1,406,001	\$23,838,382
Total value of individual and tribal property,	\$623,134,254	\$761,725,329
Total income of Indians,	\$21,092,923	\$72,696,431
Total revenue to Indians from minerals for ten years ended June 30, 1920,		\$83,796,622

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1921.